INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

THE BELATIONS OF THE SIAMESE WITH CHINA.

EDRICUS TRABE IN CHINESE BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE BRITISH OPIUM TRADE

Intentions of the French. &c., &c., &c.

BELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND SIAM-PACTS

BELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND SIAM—FACTS ABOUT THE MYSTERIOUS KINDOM—WHAT SIAM PRODUCES.

[From the North China Herald, Oct. 20]

Perhaps there is no country wits which we have commercial role ions of which we know so little, and that little, too more uncertain, and otten erronsous, than the kingdom of Siam. Monsiour Pallegoit, Vicer A postelie of the Catholic church in Siam, after a restaunce there of twenty-four years, has recently given to the world the fruits of his observations in that hingdom, in a work brought out at Paris; and as his statements are presumed to be reliable, and are in some respects, now and corious, we give a brief abstract of them. by way of instracting our limited stock of know-edge of a country with which our commerce may eventually become inportant.

Siam formerly want by the name which signified "the

portant.

Siam formerly went by the name which signified "the hisagdom of the free," than which, by the way, nothing could be more absurd, as no State is under a more absurd, as no State is under a more absurd, as no State is under a more absolute rule. Siam proper has for its tributaries, survaunding it, the kingdoms of ligor, Camboge, Leo, four posty Malay States, and several principalities. Burry three years these tributaries make offerings to Siam of gold and silver, and of a contingent of uroops. The population of the kindom is about its millions, of whom about two millions are Siameses, one and a half millions Chinese, one million Mays, the same amorber of Laos, and the residue made up from a variety of races. The great plath of Siam is function of the Himalsyae. In the north, hey are broken up into a variety of intenior ridges. This makes a very mountainous country of the States of Leo. The grand

mene, one and a half millions Chinese, one millions are shally, the same annuaber of Loo, and the residee made up from a variety of races. The great plate of Sian is funced in on the cast and west by ranges of mountains, branches of the Himshayar. In the north, hey are broken up into a variety of interior ridges. This makes a very mountainous country of the Nates of Loo. The grand chain is 550 miles long, and 250 brood, and is watered by the river Me-man, (the Nite of Sian) by which they are furrowed, and also by incrumerable cannis and similar rivers. This sensince is variegated and pusturesque.

Elim has some ports. In twelve hours up the twenty rivers. This sensince is variegated and pusturesque.

Elim has some ports. In twelve hours up the twenty race. During the mandathy and they for any race. During the mandathy and may force and lady the guilf is as smooth the great plain as occur-likes and the control of the Chinese Son, and ship wouldary, Jose and Maly the guilf is as smooth to great plain as occur-likes and the state of the chinese the state of the chinese the state of the chinese the state between the state of the chinese the state of the chinese the state of the chinese the state of the state of

has been found; it is found combined with copper, untimony, lead and arsenic. The tin and copper mines are
very rich. There are also mines of iron and precious
stone. Of rice, the chief food of the people, there are
forty species. People in easy circumstances chew cashno,
betel nut and Indian safron. The betel blackons the
teeth, and this is externed a beaty. Culturary vegetables
full kinds are abundant. The mountains and forests
abound in agreat variety of potatoes, which are a great
resource is times of cearth. In many provinces the plafachio nut is cultivated. The cannis and ponds produce
the lettes, which is very servicable to the poor, and the
seeds of which furnish a delicious flour. The fruit of the
country most esteemed has a very strong and diagreeable odor, but when eaten this odor changes into a delightful perfume. The businose is the most useful product.
The commercial products of the country are teak wood
(incorrapitale wood), oil of turpertine, saidal woof
of more, beaucin, gambbee, indigo, occos oil, as well as
guita peroha, of which the neitives make all sorts of instruments, making it plastic by means of hot water.

THE BRITISH OFICH TRADE—WHAT THE EAST INITA
COMPANY MAKES BY IT—NUMBER OF CHINESE

COMPANY MARES BY IT-NUMBER OF CHINESE SMOKERS—WHAT THEY SMOKE AND CHEW—EFFECTS OF THE DEUG ON THE FEOFILE, ET. The North China Herald, of November 3, publishes a tabular statement of the quantity of opiom exported from Hengal and Bombey during fity-seven years, dating from 1798. It amounted to 1,197,011 chests, on which the East India Company had a profit of 578,518,534 rappees.

from 1798. It amounted to 1,197,041 chests, on which the East India Company had a profit of 678,518,534 ruposes.

On this the Heraid remarks:—The sources from which information has been derived in constructing the preceding table are the following: The returns for the first thirty years have been drawn from Phipps' work on the commerce of China and the Eastern Islands. That author has merely given the number of chests of Paira and Benares opinm sold at Calcutta from 1799 to 1829, with the prices realized. He has not, however, stated the cost of production, nor shown the clear gain to the company arising from the transactions during that period it has been said that the opium costs the company from 250 to 300 rupees per chest. By a companyion, however, of the receipts and disbursements for the succeeding twenty years, it will appear that the disbursements consistes am ometed to one half of the receipts; and taking the average of the twenty years, 350 cupses per chest seems to have been expended in the production of the article. This proportion has therefore been allowed for the thirty years included in Phipps' returns. Phipps has given a very meagre account of the Maiwa which was exported from Hombay during the period over which his account reaches. For vious to the year 1821 no retirement is made to the Maiwa which was exported from Hombay during the period over which his account reaches. For vious to the year 1821 no retirement is made to the Maiwa which was exported from Hombay during the period over which his account reaches. For vious to the year 1821 no retirement is made to the Maiwa which was brought down from the further, and exported from Hombay the property of the period over which his account reaches, that there is also be independent in the property of the period over which his account reaches what was brought down from the further, and exported to all special property and the sums realized by the sale. But no fine it gives whereby it could be possible to arrive at the prime relation in the transpor

ation in Ma'wa. In this way the probable revenue realized by them on that drug previous to 1829 has been excited at.

With regard to the returns since 1829 more salisfaction has been experienced. Those from 1829 to 1834 have been experienced. Those from 1829 to 1834 have been experienced. Those from 1829 to 1834 have been taken principally from Kaye's History of the Atministration of the East india Company, combined with this Friend of India, and the Colonial Almanua for 1855. Kaye derived his information from statistics reliable to 1855. Items, prepared at the India House, the effect of the Friend obtained his at the Government Socretariat is Cultural. These respectable sources of information, agreeing as they do substantially, afford the greatlest confidence to those who are seeking for reliable information. The surfactilist in question, however, only give the revenue collected for the Maiwa opium, but not the number of chests; this want has been supplied by dividing the mans collected at the United House by the amount of duties levied per chest from House by the amount of duties levied per chest from time to time. From 1830 to 1835 and duties were 175 rupees, which sooms to have given a sort of impetus to the trade; from 1843 to 1846 the duty was raised to 200 rupees; from 1845 to 1846 the duty was raised to 200 rupees, from 1845 to 1846 the duty was raised to 200 rupees, from 1845 to 1846 the duty was raised from 90,000 to 520 909; sometimes it is not given at all. So that it is impossible here to furnish a complete report; suthclient according to the subject of the Maiwa opium, the supplies of which for three or four years are merely given by comparison with the years before and after. The complete reliable to secure accuracy in the tabular view above given,

of the principal country of the coun

SHANGEAT, Oct. 5, 1845. Sm-We have to acknowledge the roselyt of your letter of the 29th September, in answer to ourse of the 27th, and we are induced to address you sgain by the erroneous riews you take of certain points in our communica-

sal would be careedingly chilged to stay has whe would prominent any error in the returns actated.

The prominent and create the state of the state of the control of the city of the control of the city of the control of the city of th

Ring of Occini China; but the latter shall not claim any part of the most Christian Majest; for the support of his territories.

7. In the sevent of his most Christian Majesty being resolved to wage war in any part of India, it shall be altered to wage war in any part of India, it shall be altered to wage war in any part of India, it shall be altered to be trained in the same manner as the; are in France, and to be put under Frence indiscipline.

8. In the event of any power whatse ever a tacking the French in their Cochin Chinese territory, the King of Cochin Chines anall furni h sarty thousand men, or more, in land forces, whom he shall clothe, victual, &c.

The lessen in connection with this French treaty should not be overloaded at the jancture, when a deficit to uplaced a destrable synasty, in opposition to the will of the people, expears dominant for the more and the company of the property of the China China of the property of the China China, and in revisity, as his face fasthers were, a surper, to the tack lustion of native prince) was deposed by three brothers of pure Cochin China-and and tongrising doing the temporal, the price of the red the control of the property of the china; and, in revisity, as his face fasthers were, a surper, to the tack lustion of native prince) was deposed by three brothers of pure Cochin China-cattaction—a merchant, a milltary officer and a priest—who divided the kingdom briven them; Yingac for Innack) and Tongnisang doing the temporal, the priest the spiritual government. Their rign, seconding to unitial and accounts, was accounted to the chings of China, and, in revisity, as his face shifted by the control of the priest's wife and son. Altonomy of the control of the china of the priest's wife and son. Altonomy of the ching of the priest's wife and son. Altonomy of the ching of the china of the priest's wife and son. Altonomy of the china of the priest down the priest down the ching of the priest's priest down the colon to the priest of the priest's priest down the priest

Cchin China. French missionaries have been imprisoned, tortuned, crucified. To live in holes and reannies of the rocks, performing the rites of their religion by steatth and in the daily expectation of a bloody markyrdom, is all their anticipation—all their privilege.

So much for barbarian gratitude—so much for a determination to re instate an usurper against the will of the people. France, conscious, apparents, of the scime it has committed, be are—has borne—more indigalty at the heads of Cochin China than it has ever submitted to from other heathen nations. To retrace its steps—to give assistance to the Tonquinsee primes now in arms against the usurping Torduc, would be worthy the provess, and in keeping with the spirit, of the sovereign of the galant nation with whom we are now allied in upholding the weak against the strong. May we add, as appoints to the subject—and to referm from interference with the patrols now in arms against the Manchou dynasty—be they repscallines of the Shanghae stamp, or Carus isna of the Nankin—will be equally as praiseworthy, equally as our lain of an enduring leward in the shape of liberal commercial concessions and free intercourse with the country.

THE SLAVE TRADE—FURCHASE OF BOYS AND GIRLS—FRIOR OF SPAIN FOOT EN THOUGHAND—NAMP FLAN OF LABOR IN OURA.

From the North China Herald, Nov. 3.]

In a former number we referred to the release at Amoy of above forty famile children panehased by a Portugues in this city, and conveyed to Amoy in an English world, and the Children of the Manager in this city, and conveyed to Amoy in an English road, and the State of the Minister of the Minister of the Minister of State (Carell Winebacke and Ind the capating Children. It now appears that when the account of the transaction reached England, one of the Ministers of State (Fari Clarendon) caused all documents respecting it to be printed.

The purchaser of the children professed to be taking them to Manils, to be employed in the government agar manufactory. Mr. Sinclair was informed that there were above one hundred girts at likelong (an ishad near Andreitan seeman on board the vessed (Inglewood) testified that the children were in a fifthy condition, crowded into a small space, and treated with cruelty—a fever brole out on board fine consequence. Sixteen hundred dollars was the sum the speculator expected to make out of the Minister on examining the case, and on 'come will give the Minister on examining the case, and on 'come will give the Minister on examining the case, and on 'come will give the proper law officers of the crown," State "that her Minister on examining the case, and on 'come will give the proper law officers of the crown," State "that her Minister on examining the case, and on 'come will give the proper law officers of the crown," State "that her Minister on examining the case, and 'come will give the proper law officers of the crown," State "that her Minister on examining the case, and on 'come will give the proper law officers of the crown, and the comment of t

A REPLY TO THE AMERICANS IN CALIFORNIA.
With singular want of foresight our countrynea on the other side of the Pacific have objected to Chimes congration, on the ground that none come with their wives, and consequently all purpose to return home. One can readily understand that European color 1-ts, in an uncoconsequently all purpose to return none.

candly understand that European citol its, in an uncogenial region, should desire to see a Chinese community
growing up in their midst, but that Americans should
wish or he willing to see a new element introduced into
eur alreedy too mongrel population, is passing strange
it may or it may not be politic to have a Chinese proteitry class in the Pacific States, but there can be no quasitien as it the impolicy of stocking the country with anther variety of the human family. Let that fair portion
of our heritage not only be kept free from involuntary
servitude, but, so far as is practicable, let it be made the
home of a humagenous people.

From the comparative seer rity of women, therefore is
not likely that female emigration can ever become grazeral, nor is it desirable that any attempts should me
made to carry out the project, for it could hardly fall all
be attended with dis Irous con squences to somety to
China.

a orthwestern Dispensary-How the Poor;

E. orthwestern Dispensary—How the Poors.

Live.

The (hird annual report of the Northwestern Dispensary has just been published, and shows a most satisfactory result to its patrons. During the year ending September 20, 1855, 10,987 patients were treated, and 21,780 prescriptions given to the poor without money and without price. This shows an increase of 25 per cent over the number treated the previous year. The reseipt of the year frem legislative appropriations and private denations were \$3,865 31, and the disbursements \$2,628 42, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$936 82. The territory over which tals institution extends its operations is bounded on the north by Sixtieth street, on the south by Twenty-third street, on the cast by Fifth as are by Twenty-third street, on the cast by Fifth average and on the west by the Hadson river. In speaking of the causes calculated to engender disease, the report goes on to say:—

We allude to the practice of owners of vacant lots in

cancer calculated to engender discase, the report goes on to say—

"We allude to the practice of owners of vacant lots in the suburks of our city allowing or granting permission to the poor, who can raise the means of doing so, to erect 'shanties' or sheds upon such unimproved lands, into which they thrust themselves and families to live, or rather to die, as the case may be. Little regard seems to be paid by these 'squatters' to the nature of the greind apon which they erect their frail tefermen', other low, dsmp and mis smalle in the extreme; fit places to ergender disease. And egain, the hovels which are creeked on these unhealthy spots are totally unfit for abelier for human beings, having the ground alone for a ficor in many instances; the roof composed of pine plank, exposing the inmates alike to the socrebing heat of a sammar's sun and the dreaching raines of cold blasts of winter, which find their way into every rayler. In addition to nill these discomports, and runfal sources of disease connected with them it is often found that adjoiting these miserable spologies for dwellings, an additional apartment is provided for the swine of a cow, a slight partition only separating tham from their human religibors. It is here that our physicians and the consumptive, the rheumatis, the sufferers from insemittent and other fevers, in abundance."

In view of these facts the visiting physician, Dr. Sewell temarks:—

"Could the health destructive system which prevails to our tenement houses be done away with, and properly ventilated dwellings be constructed in their stead, the benefit to our poorer population would be incalculable. In our deprensary visits, almost without exception, the first thing to be done to make them tolerable, is to open the windows. To no more humane purpose could surplus calls the supplied in this city than that of evecting model origing houses, so called. Will not some of our extitution house, and no only effect a great good, but may, at the same time, make a valuable investment."

News from Mansaa.
[Correspondence of the St. Locks Republican.]

News from Mansaa.
[Correspondence of the St. Locks Republican.]

Wistricht. Jan. 16, 1866.

Things begin to look better in the Territory in some respects. Last Friday Sheriff Jones was sent for by one of the five sol cra, of Lawrence. to serve a writ on some of the ditiens of the place for robbing his store. I have just seen a letter from the Sheriff saying that he had arrested some six or eight of the citizens on a charge of stealing; had no difficulty except with one follow, who drew his pixtol and swore he would not be taken. Jones then drew his, and walked up to him and made the arrest. The fellow caved. He searched several houses in Lawrence, and found a good many of the stolen goods.

Sheriff Jones has also arrested some ten or eleven of the party who recued the prisoner Branson from him, who gave security for their appearance at the next term of the court.

A Duet in North Carolina.—The Wilmington (N. C.) Commercial, of the 26th lost, rays.—Much anxiety is felt in this community relative to the fate of Mr. Fulton, of the Journal, and Mr. Burr, of the Herald, who left town on Wednedday last to fight a dual, somewhere beyond the borders of the Scale. We learn that Mr. Fultor was the challenger.

The Gold Misses of Nicaragua.

LETTER TO THE NICARAGUAR MINISTER FROM THE MINES OF CHONTALES, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF LARE NICARAGUA.

We are indebted for the following letter to the peliteness of Cel. Parker H. French, who received it by the Northern Light, from Nicaragua, on Saturday, the 13th list. It contains matters of great importance to persons interested in the prosperity of Nicaragua, and lifts a corner of the vell which has hitherte hidden from the adventurous world those treasures which are destined to make Central America the third El Dorado of the century—last in order, and richest in promise. The letter is written by a gentleman of distinction, a warm personal friend of Col. French, and who may be relied on implicitly for the correctness of his statements:—

LIMENTAD, DEFRUCT OF CHONTALES, NICARAGUA, Dec. 17, 1856.

My Dran Colonis.—Since my arrival here, about a week ago, I have been busily engaged in "prospec ing" the urines of this locality. The gold mining, to the present time, has all been in quartz rock, and has been conducted in the rudest manner, apparently by men who know very little of the business in which they are engaged. The mines were discovered some six years ago, by a manner of the mines were discovered some six years ago, by a

Mr. Than Concom-Hisson agreement by the reported single state of the principal property of the state of the principal property and the three states are property by any who have not always agreement by some the content of the principal property and the state of the state of the principal property and the principal property and

pleter.

Theatricals and Exhibitions.
EROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., will make his second appearance this evening in the romance of "The Iron Mask," comments upon which will be found on another page. The entertainments are to close with the laughable tarce called "Twenty Minutes with a Tiger."

Niko's Garnes.

make his second appearance this evening in the romance of "The Iron Mask," comments upon which will be found on another page. The entertainments are to close with the laughable tarce called "Twenty Minutes with a Tiger."

Nimo's Garden.—An amusing pantomime, cailed "La Fete Champetre," most of the acting in which at the control of the acting in which at the serior of the acting in which at the fact of the belocancers," in which all the Rayels and Kille. Robert, M. Brillant and other distinguished members of the ballet throups appear. The Chinese comleasity, entitled "Kimka," is the final piece.

Bowney Theatre.—The extraordinary legendary speciacle of "Herne, the Hunter, or the Bencon Horseman," will be performed for the second time this evening. This drama for replete with incidents of the most starting character, quite sufficient to satisfy the admirer of the wild, the marvelous, the dashing and the reckless legendary records upon which it is founded. The various characters are represented by Mr. and Mr. Ward. Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths, Miss Leavil and others, and the affair througheut reflects credit on stage manage Griffiths, under whose direction it was produced.

BURTON'S THEATR.—Morton's fine comedy, suitled "A Cure for the Heart Ache," will be performed this evening, with an admirable cast of characters—Mr. H. Porry Paying Young Kapid to Mr. Burton's Old Rapid. This will be well worth witnessing. The other parts are distributed among Meszas. Setchell, Morro, Leftingwell and Russell, and Mesdames Parker and Burton, and Miss. Theories. The comedy will be followed by the laughable farce of "The Barber's Plot," in which Mr. Burton creates a great deal of merriment as the hero.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The pleasant little affair "Who Speaks First?" will be repeated to hight, together with Morton's elegant comedy of "Buedeth Chingh, The Johnston. The acquision of the family of the submires, which has received the warmest approbation from crowded houses.

LAURA KERNEYSYARIETES.—The Blocker Promenade," and some twenty

Salerino.

Salerino.

Mr. S. Menken.

Forths...

Mr. S. Menken.

Torths...

Mr. S. Menken.

Torths...

Mr. S. Menken.

Miss Gullck.

The dence by Mr. and Mrs. Shank was received with a desire for an encore, but from the first a repetiton was interdicted that the programme, embracing a great variety, might be fulfilled. The first act of the "Golden Farmer" was produced in excellent style. The following cast will show for itself:—

Jenmy Twitcher.

Jenmy Twitcher.

Mr. John M. Sharp.

Golden Farnaer.

Mr. E. R. Reed.

Harry Hammer.

Mr. A. J. K'nsiey.

Thomas.

Mr. A. J. K'nsiey.

Thomas.

Mr. M. S. Sampson.

Nizabeth...

Mrs. Hammer.

Miss Gullck.

Cuise.

Mrs. Hattis Butt.

Hisgere.—George Wood, W. J. Florence, E. L. Titton, P.

W. Strader and Captain Bill Fuller.

Feths ps the most perfect performance or the evening was the symposium by the villagens. Florence, Hitch and John Ryland secuned perfectly at home.

Bayley. of be literary department of the Post office, delive of him
elf of a most facetious and felucitous speciment of Yankee's collect, and went "bobbin' round," gready to the rjoyment of the audience. Next came the third act of thello:—

Chello.

Mr. E. M. Powers.

'ggo...

Mrs. Maria Curtit.

Cassio...

Mrs. Maria Curtit.

Panills.

After a very powerful and intense resitation of the "Lay of the Madnan," by Master Fullar, the earlier scones of 'Biclard Ill." we a presented, the part of he crooked back tyrant by Mr. F. K. Martin. He was well sustained by Mr. Hiram Powers, Jr., nephew of the great sculptor, who personsted King Hunry, and Ms. Menken as Lazurennant of the Tower. Lady Anne by Mrs. Mesker. The gem of the cvening was "Widow Machre," by W. A. McDowell, Fag. The rprightly farce of the "Lan of a Lover" brought out new candicates for applance. Mrs.

Leighton as Gertruce. Mr. Sem Hunter as troter, was most excellent, and no less can be said of Dr. P. P. Calill, as Capt. Amerafort, and Mr

Macame Romeon and Cattabeam had been guity of a sinitury, and that, teasies, they made no attempt to deny,
their guit; but, notwithstanding, Romeoni did not wish
to have his wife severely punished, but merely subjected
to such a condemnation as should enable him to obtain
a separation from her. With respect to her allegation
that he had forced her into the arms of Cattabeai, by his
southery with a woman named Carmen, the learned counsel assured the tribunal that it was utterly take, for that
no such person as Carmen existed. The fact was that
Romeon had obtained proofs that his wile was unfaithful
to him, and he determined to separate from her; but
fearing the ridivile which is generally heaped on a deceived husband, he resolved to feiga a passion for another
women, in order to make t appear that the separation
was caused by his misconduct. He therefore arranged
with his wife to write letters to an imaginary mistress,
professing the most ardent love for her, and another letter to his wife Celaring that, in consequence of that
love for another, he could no longer live with her.
With these letters assdame Romeoni was to have gone
before the Civil Tribunal, and to have demanded a
separation; Romeoni, on his part, making no opposition.
But she afterwards re used to fulfil these conditions, and
calumnisted her husband in the newspapers. Extracrédinary as the statement about the non-aristonee of
Mille Carmen was, the learned advocate assured the tribunal that it was strictly true, and as a proof of it he
stated that Mille Garmen was no other than the heroine
of a novel by Paul Feval, entitled, Les Amours de Paris,
He concluded by passing a high enominum on Romeoni,
and by stating that at the very time his wife was attacking him in a shameful way before the tribunals of Paris,
he was, at the risk of his own life, attending the victures
of cholers at Graneda.

M. Langlais then too to present the defence of Madame
Romeoni, but the President remarked that he and interes
and papers preving that Romeoni, it w

an wer to a question, remarked that he had undergone thirty five days' imprisonment whilst awaiting his first trial.

M. Langlais atsempted to get the case postponed, in order to allow Madame itoneoni time to appear; but the tribural refused, and it condemaed her by default to three months' imprisonment, and Cattabeni to eight days of the same punishment.

A few minintes after Madame Roncont arrived, and M. Langlais begged that the condemnation by default might be set aside and that he might be heard on her behalf.

M. Crémieux, being appealed to, made no objection; and after Madame Roncont had, in answer to the usual questions, stated her name, that her age was thirty-five, and her profession that of a crampile arrive, M. Langlais entered into a mass of details to prove that Roncont was she who had made his fortune as an arrive, and had, by her courage and energy, enabled him to contend against the difficulties which beset him an director of the Isalian theatre in 1848; and he asserted that he had isters which showed cleany that Roncont had encouraged his wife's adultery with Catabaci; but he said that they were of such a nature that he could not read them. He therefore demanded the acquittal of Madame Roncouraged a wife's misconduct to comp ain of her.

The Tribunal stree hearing M. Crémieux, desided that the sentence to three months' imprisonment must be onfirmed.

FLORIDA INDIANS TO BE REMOVED.—We are leased to learn form Governor Broome the acceptable mellipsene that General Davis, who presides over the War Lepartment at Washington, has sent instructions to closed Munree to use occurion measures for the removal the remant of savuges occupying the extreme southmost of this State. Removal is now the declared purpose, and to accomplish it, the Executive of this State has been authorized by the War Department to receive and tender to Colonel Munrue for immediate service five comparies of volunteers; and should the five be insufficient, as many more as Colonel Munrue may desire. In accordance with the tenor of the despatch received from Washington, Governor Broome has promptly received and tendered for formediate service, four volunteer companies, examanced by Messra. Kendrick, Durrance, Sparkman and Hocker, respectively. Captain Johnson's company, of sumpter county, we learn, and been received by Colonel Munrue, immediately upon the happening of the recent Indian outbreek. Governor Brooms, whose premptness in this matter entitles him to the highest compendation, assures as that much patriolism has been displayed by prominent of izons of the castern and southern portions of the State, in a many tender of their sprives to facilitate whatever means might be adopted for increasing the control of the savages. We congratulate the efficiency of South Florida upon this important stop, which is to rid them of a troublesome neighbor, and place them on a footing of equality with the rest of the citizens of our State.—Tallandance Floridian, Jap. 27.